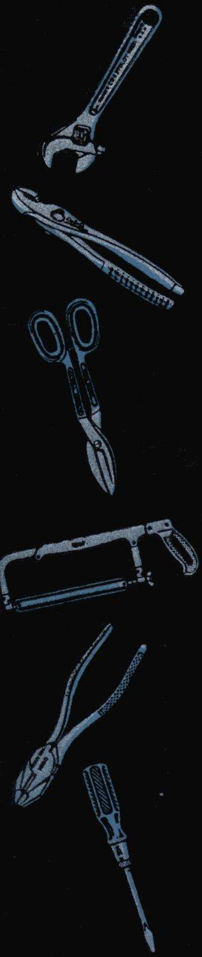


CRESCENT
and Smith & Hemenway
TOOLS

THEIR USE
and CARE

CRESCENT TOOL CO.
JAMESTOWN, N.Y., U.S.A.

CRESCENT TOOLS

Their Use and Care

CRESCENT TOOL COMPANY
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

CRESCENT TOOLS, because of the high standards maintained for the material and workmanship that goes into them, are quality tools. They are made to give long and satisfactory service. Mechanics who take pride in the work they turn out can use CRESCENT TOOLS with the assurance that the service they have a right to expect will be theirs.

Like any other article of value, reasonable care must be taken in the use of tools. Every tool was designed for a certain purpose and has certain limitations. When this purpose is forgotten and the limitations overstepped, the tool is being abused.

By placing a length of pipe over the handle of a wrench, great leverage is obtained and something must give—usually the wrench. A diagonal cutting plier can be broken in a man's hands if it is being used to cut something beyond the capacity for which it was intended.

If a screwdriver is used in place of a chisel, it is possible to ruin both the head and the point with a few hammer blows.

In their zeal to get a job done, some people have been known to put a plier in a vise, or to hammer on the handles of a tin snip, or to attempt to twist and turn a hacksaw blade. Punches, chisels, star drills, etc. are frequently misused.

We are not making excuses for CRESCENT TOOLS. They'll take their share and more of abuse—but we do want people to understand what certain tools are for. A good tool, properly used will last for years, even when it is in daily use.

Tools with moving parts should be occasionally treated to a drop or two of oil on their bearing surfaces. This keeps them in good condition, as well as preventing rust in the joints. An oiled rag used to wipe off tools before putting them away will also prevent rust which soon renders a tool useless.

CRESTOLOY STEEL

CRESTOLOY is the trade marked name for certain high grade alloy steels developed by the Crescent Tool Company for use in the manufacture of their own tools. Any tool made of CRESTOLOY STEEL is made of the finest steel obtainable for the purpose for which the tool was designed.

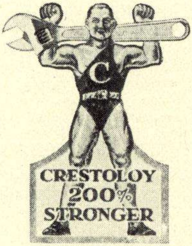
In the past it was thought that almost any good grade of tool steel was satisfactory for the making of hand tools, but steel manufacture and heat treatment has progressed rapidly, until results obtained today, as compared with those of a few years ago are amazing to anyone not familiar with this progress.

Proper analysis is important—but even more important is the extreme accuracy which must be maintained in the proper heat treatment of different steels. This is possible only with the latest type of heat treating equipment such as that used by the Crescent Tool Company.

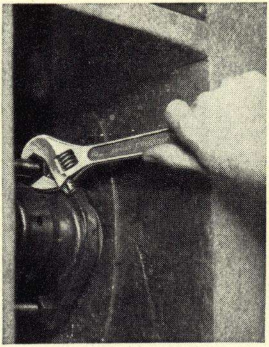
CHROMIUM PLATING

CHROMIUM PLATING is another recent development in the scientific field. It has the property of being very hard and durable as well as rust resisting. Those who love good tools and like to work with them will find added value in tools that are chromium plated, as it has a sheen and color all its own.

CRESTOLOY WRENCHES described in detail opposite, are now finished in chromium plate. This finish is standard for these tools, and is supplied at no additional cost.



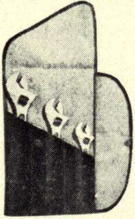
CRESTOLOY WRENCHES



CRESTOLOY WRENCHES are made of CRESTOLOY steel as described on the opposite page. These wrenches are thirty per cent thinner than the regular Crescent wrench. In spite of this thinness, they are two hundred per cent stronger and considerably tougher, due to the characteristics of CRESTOLOY Steel.

Its very thin, accurate jaws allow the CRESTOLOY wrench to be used in places where it has not been possible to use an adjustable wrench before. It gives new advantages to the adjustable wrench, as one CRESTOLOY will replace thirteen sizes of solid wrenches.

Once tightened upon a nut, the jaws of the CRESTOLOY wrench will not slip or spring, because there is no spring in CRESTOLOY steel as used for wrenches.

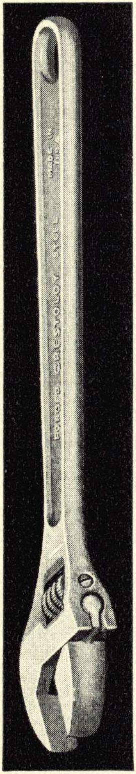


CRESTOLOY KIT

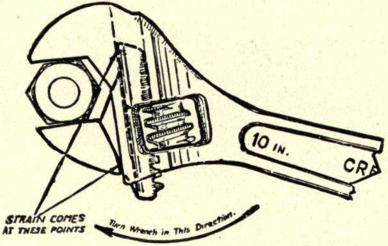
This is an item that will appeal to every wrench user. It consists of a black leatherette kit containing one each of the six, eight and ten inch CRESTOLOY wrenches. When closed, the kit measures only 3¾ x 11 inches, small enough to fit into almost any tool compartment or pocket.

SPECIFICATIONS

CATALOG NUMBER	SIZE	CAPACITY	THICKNESS OF HEAD THICKEST POINT	THICKNESS OF HEAD TIP OF JAWS	WEIGHT PACKED
AC14	4 in.	½ in.	10-32 in.	4-32 in.	2 oz.
AC16	6 in.	¾ in.	13-32 in.	7-32 in.	5 oz.
AC18	8 in.	15-16 in.	15-32 in.	8-32 in.	8 oz.
AC110	10 in.	1⅛ in.	18-32 in.	12-32 in.	13 oz.
AC112	12 in.	1 5-16 in.	24-32 in.	15-32 in.	24 oz.



CHROMIUM PLATED FINISH



How to Use the Crescent Wrench

Generally speaking, the Crescent wrench should be turned in the direction indicated by the arrow in the sketch above.

However, when nuts are being tightened or loosened in close quarters, it is possible to use the wrench either way. That is why the jaws are at an angle to the handle.

The main point to remember in using either a CRESCENT or a CRESTOLOY wrench is to have the jaws TIGHT upon the nut being turned. If this precaution is observed, the wrench will not slip, and a good hard pull may be exerted without fear of skinned knuckles or bruised fingers.

Wrenches have been returned to us in which the jaws have been ground away to increase the capacity of the wrench. This should never be done, as the wrench is greatly weakened by such treatment.

An occasional oiling is a great help in keeping the Crescent wrench in good working order, and when wrenches become gummed up with dirt and grease, they should be taken apart and cleaned.

Hammering with a wrench is bad practice, especially when good hammers may be purchased for very low prices. It is foolish to spoil a good wrench just to save the price of a hammer.

Hammering on the handle of a wrench is also poor policy. Instead of the strain being applied evenly, hammering subjects the wrench to repeated, sudden strains of great severity. Use a wrench of the proper size. It will pull nuts up just as tight as necessary.

Leading Hardware and Accessory stores throughout the world have CRESCENT and SMITH AND HEMENWAY TOOLS in stock.

CRESCENT WRENCHES

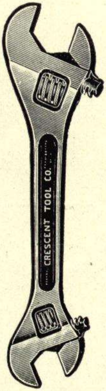
MFD. BY CRESCENT TOOL CO. JAMESTOWN N.Y.

SINGLE END WRENCH

Forged from special wrench steel. Hardened and tempered. For general use in many different mechanical fields. Finish—polished or nickel plate. Can also be had in cadmium plate, but not stocked in this finish.

A14	4″	½″	capacity
A16	6″	¾″	capacity
A18	8″	15/16″	capacity
A110	10″	1⅛″	capacity
A112	12″	1 5/16″	capacity
A115	15″	1 11/16″	capacity
A118	18″	2 1/16″	capacity

Polished or nickel finish.


CRESCENT TOOL CO.

DOUBLE END WRENCH

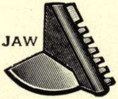
For those who want to save space and weight.

B146	4-6 ″	½- ¾″	cap.
B168	6-8 ″	¾- 15/16″	cap.
B1810	8-10″	15/16-1⅛″	cap.
B11012	10-12″	1⅛-1 5/16″	capacity

Polished or nickel.

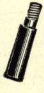
Be sure the wrench is tight on the nut before starting to turn. Failure to do this ruins more wrenches than any other cause.

REPAIR PARTS


JAW

KNURL

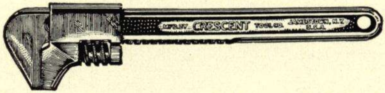
SPRING


PIN

Genuine Crescent and Crestoloy parts can be used only in genuine Crescent and Crestoloy wrenches. They will not fit other wrenches, nor can other parts be used in Crescent Wrenches.

Crescent Dealers can supply parts for any Crescent wrench. Insist on genuine Crescent parts. In ordering give the number of the wrench, followed by the initial of the part. If double end wrench, state which end.

AUTO WRENCH


MFD. BY CRESCENT TOOL CO. JAMESTOWN, N.Y. U.S.A.

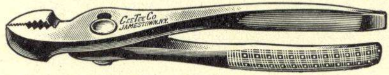
A large capacity, general purpose wrench. Forged steel, jaw as well as handle. Polished finish.

019	9″	3 ″	capacity
0111	11″	2⅞″	capacity

This wrench must not be confused with cheap, inferior ones of similar pattern

PLIERS

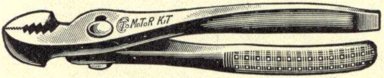
The plier is probably the most universally used of all tools. They are literally "fingers of steel" that augment human fingers by giving them stronger and firmer gripping power. With pliers you can twist, pull, push, turn and grip, amplifying hundreds of times the strength in your own fingers.



CEETEE CO PLIERS

A heavy duty, nickel plated tool, low priced, yet guaranteed. Machine polished. Slip joint style, with checkerdot knurled handles.

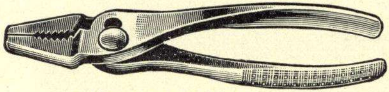
H25 5″ ¾″ capacity
H26 6″ 1″ capacity
H28 8″ 1¼″ capacity
H210 10″ 1½″ capacity



MOTOR KIT PLIERS

Nickel plated, hand polished finish. Forged of special steel, hardened and oil tempered. Slip joint style. Milled teeth. Wire cutter.

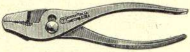
G25 5″ ¾″ capacity
G26 6″ 1″ capacity
G28 8″ 1¼″ capacity
G210 10″ 1½″ capacity



THIN NOSE PLIERS

Slip joint. Nickel plated and hand polished.

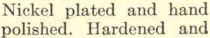
L25 5″ ¾″ capacity
L26 6″ 1″ capacity
L28 8″ 1¼″ capacity
L210 10″ 1½″ capacity



UNIVERSAL PLIERS

A general purpose, heavy duty tool. Slip joint style, nickel plated and hand polished. Curved lower jaw makes possible the gripping of irregular objects. Groove in jaw permits holding of wire or pins.

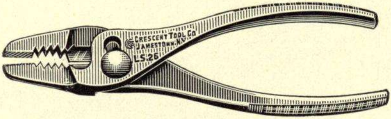
D27—7″—1″ capacity.



THIN, BENT NOSE PLIERS

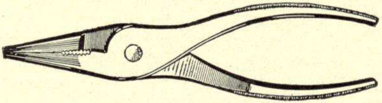
For work on check nuts, etc., inaccessible with ordinary pliers. Slip joint. Nickel plated and hand polished. Hardened and oil tempered.

J26—6″—1″ capacity.



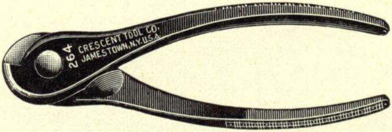
THIN NOSE SIDE CUTTING PLIERS

Number LS26—Slip joint. Nickel plated and hand polished. Keen blades. Same as L26—6″ with side cutter added. A very useful tool.



LONG NOSE PLIERS

Polished finish. Shear cut type wire cutter. Made in one size only, No. M16—6″—¾″ capacity.


264
CRESCENT TOOL CO.
JAMESTOWN, N.Y. U.S.A.

WIRE CUTTING PLIERS

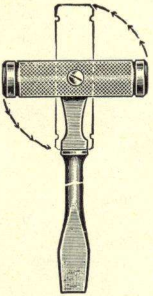
Will cut baling wire, wire box strapping, concrete reinforcing wires, radio aerial and ground wires, etc. Jaws tapered so that wire is drawn toward their base and not pushed out. Short jaws enable them to cut close to surfaces. Black finish. Number 264, 5½″, weight, each 4 oz. Packed in cartons of twelve. One gross in a shipping carton.

CARE OF PLIERS

Pliers should be used only for their intended purposes. Prying, hammering, etc. are not proper uses and will ruin the best of pliers. Wire cutters should not be used beyond their intended capacity. Oiling of joints will insure longer life. Prevent rust by wiping with an oiled cloth after using. Don't use a thin jaw plier for a pry bar. It was not designed for it and it will be cheaper to buy a small bar.

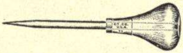
PLIERS FOR ANY PURPOSE

There are fifty-five different types of pliers in the Crescent and Smith and Hemenway line, as well as several sizes for each type. While some of the pliers are more or less universal in their use, each type has some work that it can do best and somewhere in the Crescent and Smith and Hemenway line you will find the exact plier needed for your work.



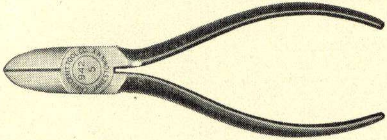
ALL STEEL SCREWDRIVER

Irresistible leverage can be secured by turning handle in T position. Nickel plated. Hand polished. K24—4″—K25—5″—K26—6″



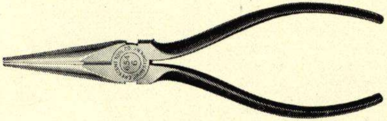
73 SCRATCH AWL. Tool steel. Rod goes through handle. Hardwood handle. Blade 3⅞″ long. Overall length 6⅞″.

PLIERS OF CRESTOLOY STEEL

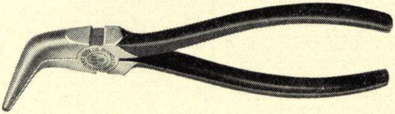


942 DIAGONAL CUTTING PLIERS. Full Polished. Tested blades. Will cut silk insulated wire without difficulty. 4, 5, and 6″ sizes. Polished head, gun metal handles.

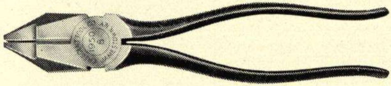
943 DIAGONAL CUTTER. Same as above, with spring between handles. For one hand work. Will also cut tusks from little pigs' mouths.



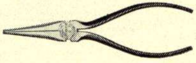
654 LONG NOSE, SIDE CUTTING PLIERS. Made in 6 and 7″ sizes. Keen edged cutters. Polished head, gun metal handles.



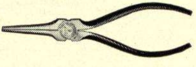
888 CURVED NEEDLE NOSE PLIERS. 6″ size only. Ideal for working in tight places, around corners or behind other objects. Polished head, gun metal handles.



1950 SIDE CUTTING PLIERS. For heavy duty. Made in 6, 7, 8, and 9″ sizes. 8″ size can also be supplied with rubber insulated handles. Polished head, gun metal handles.



1033 LONG NOSE PLIER. For radio, electrical work, etc. Same as 654, but without cutter. 6 and 7″ sizes. Polished head, gun metal handles.



777 NEEDLE NOSE PLIER. With a very slender nose for working in tight places. 6 and 7″ sizes. Polished head, gun metal handles.

CRESTOLOY STEEL FOR PLIERS

The pliers on this page are made from CRESTOLOY steel described on a preceding page. It is not the same analysis as the CRESTOLOY steel used for wrenches, but was developed to fit the requirements for these particular tools. CRESTOLOY steel is found only in tools made by the Crescent Tool Company.

PLIERS—*"Your Fingers of Steel"*

There is no better description of the universal use for a pair of pliers than the slogan "These are your Fingers of Steel." Each Crescent and Smith and Hemenway Tool is part of a line of high grade hand tools developed as the result of thirty years experience in tool making. There is a definite use for every style of plier found in this book. None of them were made just because some one else was making them. They all have a purpose.

SLIP JOINT PLIERS

Most slip joint pliers are built for heavy, rough work and will stand almost any kind of abuse with the exception of cutting tempered or spring wire. This will invariably nick the cutter.

Each Crescent and Smith and Hemenway slip joint plier has accurately drilled holes; bolts and nuts turned from a solid bar of steel and case hardened. Milled teeth are also a feature of Crescent slip joint pliers.

Cheaper grades of pliers have rough, punched holes, cold formed bolts and poorly machined teeth, resulting in a tool that is generally unsatisfactory.

CUTTING PLIERS

Each Crescent and Smith and Hemenway cutting plier is forged of steel best fitted for its work. Joints are accurately machined and easy working and the rivets turned from a solid bar of peculiarly tough stock. This insures a maximum long life of hard usage without having a sloppy tool.

Cutting edges are all hand fitted, and such tools as the No. 1950—electrician's plier, No. 942 diagonal plier and the No. 654 long nose side cutting plier have edges especially honed to assure they will cut silk insulation.

Long nose and needle nose pliers such as our Nos. 654, 1033, 777 and 888 are spring tempered in the nose which prevents them from being brittle and snapping off when used.

Cutting tools are required to have very hard edges and they will stand a lot of abuse if treated properly but a keen edged tool will not stand twisting.

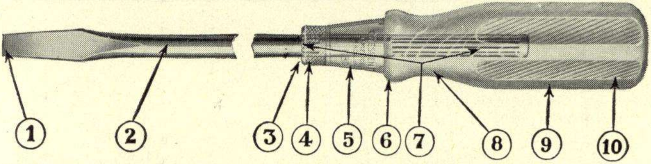
When the object being cut is too heavy to cut with one stroke, a sidewise twisting motion should not be put on it but the tool should be placed as tightly as the grip will allow and rotated around the wire.

A razor blade, if used properly, will stand a lot of grief but it is well known that it takes a very light side blow to nick one.

Pliers, of course, are not tempered to razor hardness but the same principle applies in a general way.

Another common abuse is the attempt to pull nails with a cutting plier. While it can be done successfully sometimes, it is bound to cause breakage in the end.

Long slender nose tools such as the No. 654 and 777 are intended to get into close quarters and not built to stand rough twisting action on the end of the nose.



1—Sharp, clean point. Does not tend to slip out of screw slots.

2—Drop forged shank, hardened entire length. Will not bend under ordinary strains.

3—Ferrule forced onto shank under heavy pressure. Can't turn or pull off.

4—Knurling assists in spinning screws into place.

5—Ferrule turned out of solid bar of steel. Cannot loosen or spread out of shape like pressed ferrules do. Handle seated in ferrule similar to socket on firmer chisel.

6—Handle turned out of solid, hard maple, and firmly driven into ferrule. Cannot split or chip. Only straight grained wood used.

7—Projections pressed into shank give double assurance that handle cannot turn on blade.

8—Handle shaped to fit the hand comfortably. Crescent Screwdrivers can be used for long periods without tiring the hands.

9—Natural finish distinguishes Crescent Screwdrivers from others and shows quality of wood.

10—Ribs cut into handle give good grip, but will not hurt the hand.

Packed six in a box, each one paper wrapped.

Crescent Short Screwdrivers

For use where regular length screwdrivers cannot be used.

No. K101½-1½ in. blade.

Crescent Screwdrivers

General purpose type for home or shop use. Hardened full length.

Made in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch sizes. K302 to K312.

Crescent Screwdrivers

Rod extends clear through handle. Made for heavier work than the K300 line. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch. K402 to K412.

Crescent Short Screwdrivers

Very handy when working in cramped places. Rod extends clear through handle.

No. K201½-1½″ blade.

Cabinet Screwdrivers

For fine work. No flare at point.

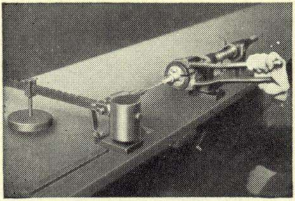
Made in 2½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8½, 10½ and 12½ inch sizes. K502½ to K512½.

Square Rod Screwdrivers

For heavy work. Square rod extending thru handle enables wrench to be used if desired.

Made in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch sizes. K602 to K612.

SCREWDRIVER NOTES



ALL Crescent Screwdrivers are manufactured of the finest materials obtainable for the purpose. The blades are forged of an alloy steel designed to withstand the particular strains put on this type tool. The handles are turned from well seasoned, clear, hard maple.

To insure that each tool will meet the requirements for which it is designed, every screwdriver is given a twisting test in the machine shown at the left. Each of the different types is designed for a specific purpose and not merely to meet the whim of some user.

Use the type of screwdriver required for the job and you will always have a long lived and satisfactory tool.

The K300 type is a fairly heavy, all purpose screwdriver and is the best tool to purchase when it is intended for general all around work. It will answer most of the requirements of the ordinary job around the house except that the K500 or electricians' type is almost a necessity for the man who likes to make his own electrical repairs, or for work on small machinery where the screws are small or the space very much confined.

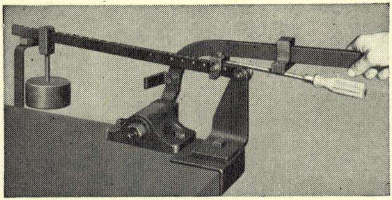
The K400 type is the same as the K300, except that the blade extends all the way through the handle. It is sometimes necessary to pound on the handle of a screwdriver and this type of tool will stand that abuse.

The K500 line is a cabinet or electrician's type, used for light and delicate work. It does not have enough material in it to stand heavy duty work and should not be used either for this or for prying, although the blade is spring tempered full length and will stand more than most Screwdrivers of its capacity.

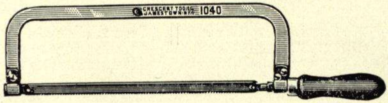
The K600 is the proper type for heavy work. It has a square shank, which extends through the handle the same as in the K400 line. This is the tool that should always be used for heavy duty service.

The K100 and K200 are small "baby" types for real fine work.

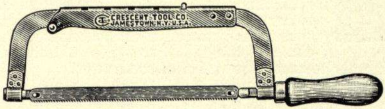
All these types have spring tempered blades which allow them to stand abuse such as prying, etc. which few screwdrivers are able to stand.



CRESCENT HACK SAW FRAMES

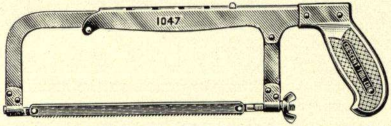


1040 HACK SAW FRAME. A solid frame saw with straight wood handle. Made in 8. 10 and 12 inch sizes. Nickel frame. Natural finish, hard maple handle.



1042 HACK SAW FRAME. Same as 1040, but is adjustable for 8, 10 and 12 inch blades.

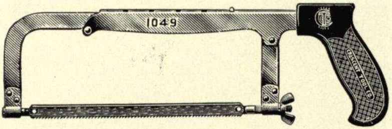
ALL STEEL FRAMES



1047 HACK SAW FRAME. All steel, including the handle. Depth of cut, 3¼ inches. Nickel plated all over. Adjustable 8, 10, 12 inch.

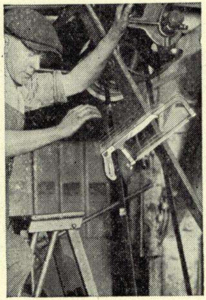
1046 HACK SAW FRAME, Same as 1047, but cut is 2½ inches deep.

COMPOSITION HANDLE FRAMES



1049 HACK SAW FRAME. Nickel frame, tough composition handle. Depth of cut 3¼ inches. Adjustable for 8, 10 or 12 inch blades.

1048 HACK SAW FRAME. Same as 1049, but cut is 2½ inches deep.



Hack saw frames have many uses in addition to their traditional use for cutting metals. The 1046 or 1047 frames make ideal kitchen saws for cutting bones, etc. and can be substituted for a wood saw in a pinch. Their highly nickeled surface is easily cleaned by washing in hot, soapy water, and if dried while warm, they will not rust.

Some people prefer the 1040 or 1042 straight wood handle type of frame. The handles of these saws are made of clear, hard maple and finished with a special lacquer which makes them practically water and oil proof. The metal part is heavily nickel plated. The 1042 is designed to meet the very rigid U. S. Navy specifications, which at present are the most exacting of any hack saw frame specifications.

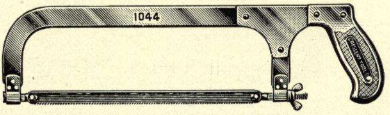
CRESCENT HACK SAW FRAMES

Crescent Frames are designed to carry a considerably heavier tension than is necessary for good work. It is possible, however, to bend any frame by putting extreme tension on the adjusting screw. All moving parts made on screw machines, insuring smooth working at all times.

The 1044 and 1045 frames shown on this page are designed for extra heavy work. They are made of heavier steel than the rest of the Crescent saws and are as nearly indestructible as a tool can be made. The 1045 is adjustable and the 1044 is non adjustable and will take 10 inch blades. The material used for the frame is $\frac{3}{16}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ inches and is heavy enough for the saw to be fitted with power saw blades if desired.

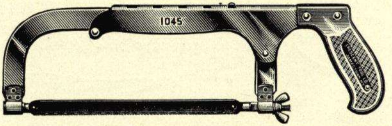
Others prefer the so-called rubber or composition handles. These are furnished in the 1048 and 1049. The metal parts of these frames are of the same heavy material as the 1046 and 1047. With the composition handles, these tools are good looking and very serviceable.

All Crescent frames are made of heavy gauge metal with the clips electrically welded to the frame. The metal is cold drawn stock of a certain required hardness which insures a rigid frame.



CRESCENT EXTRA HEAVY DUTY HACK SAW FRAME No. 1044

For 10 inch blades. All steel, including the handle. This saw will remain rigid under hard service and is sufficiently strong to permit the use of power saw blades if so desired. Nickel plated. 10″ size. Depth of cut, 3¼″.



CRESCENT EXTRA HEAVY DUTY HACK SAW FRAME No. 1045

Extra heavy construction. Absolutely rigid under all conditions. Heavy steel handle. This saw will stand the roughest and hardest kind of treatment. Nickel plated. Adjustable. Depth of cut, 3¼ inches.

HACK SAW BLADES

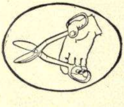
High grade, tungsten alloy blades can be supplied in 8, 10 or 12 inch lengths with 18, 24 or 32 teeth to the inch.

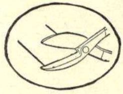
No. 1239—rigid. No. 1439—flexible.

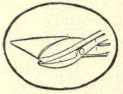
Use the correct blade. A fine toothed blade such as the 32T should be used for sheet metal and light pipe. The 24T blade should be used for heavier pipe and heavier metals. The 18T is a good blade for general all around work which does not include the above. Generally speaking, there should be sufficient teeth in the blade to allow for more than one tooth to be in the work at a time.

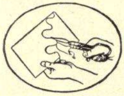
A poor hack saw blade will not work well in the finest of frames—and a poor frame will ruin the finest of blades.

CRESCENT SNIPS

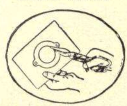

Opens wide with one hand


Cuts on entire blade length

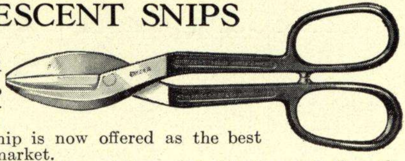

Smooth shoulders do not catch metal


Cuts intricate patterns easily

Perfect shearing angle along entire blade


Can be started in half-inch drill hole

REGULAR



After two years of experimental work, this snip is now offered as the best snip on the market.

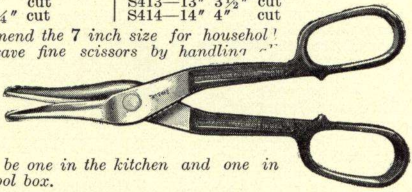
Actual tests have proved it capable of better work than the most expensive inlaid snips. Made in all sizes. Blue enameled handles. Polished blades.

Blades ground on special machines which give a better and smoother cutting edge.

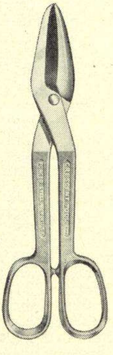
Special hardening processes give this snip just the right degree of hardness for the work it is intended to do.

S47 — 7″ 1¾″ cut
S48 — 8″ 1⅞″ cut
S49 — 9″ 2″ cut
S410—10″ 2¼″ cut
S411—11″ 2½″ cut
S412—12¾″ 3″ cut
S413—13″ 3½″ cut
S414—14″ 4″ cut

We recommend the **7** *inch size for household use. It will save fine scissors by handling all heavy cutting. Will cut anything from silk thread to stovepipe. There should be one in the kitchen and one in the general tool box.*



CIRCULAR CUTTING SNIPS



Designed to cut curves and irregular shapes easily and without kinking the metal. "T" style shown above.

T 47—7″—1¾″ cut.
T412—12¾″—3″ cut.

Also the standard circular cutting style illustrated at the right.

U412—12¾″—3″ cut.

U416 (not illustrated), a heavy, 16″ snip with a 2¾″ cut for heavy work.

To adjust snips, tighten the nut until blades have a slight friction when snip is closed. The nut should not be too tight to allow easy operation.

Rust on the blade of a snip will eventually ruin it. It eats into the metal and spoils the cutting edge as well as roughing up the surface of the blade. A drop of oil applied after use will assure you a long lived snip.

CRESCENT SNIPS

Tinners' snips, while originally designed for mechanics doing sheet metal work, have become almost universal tools. The extensive use of various sheet material such as linoleum, composition roofing, light veneer, heavy cloth such as canvas and deck covering cloth has made a call for something to cut these materials. Snips are the answer.

The S47 is a handy household tool. With it may be cut light metal, tin, linoleum or canvas. In the kitchen, it may be used for cutting chicken bones, heavy wrapping twine or paper, and it will also do nicely for cutting flowers.

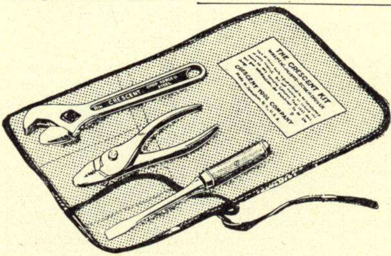
The "T" type of snip will do almost anything required of the "S" style, and in addition has the ability to cut circles and irregularly shaped patterns. The T47—7 inch size is even more useful in the home than the S47 as it has the advantage of being able to cut out patterns in linoleum, cardboard, tin or canvas. It is a particularly useful tool around the garage for cutting gaskets from sheets of cork gasket material.

The T412 is the best tool yet devised for cutting composition shingles. The peculiar shape of the blade prevents the gummy composition from accumulating on the back of the blade as it does on a regular snip, so it is not necessary to stop every few cuts and clean the snip. Pattern makers find it particularly good in cutting out templates in sheet metal to be used for laying out patterns, dies, etc. for metal work and also patterns for laying out cut stone.

The U412 snip is used for similar purposes, and can be used practically any place where a straight snip is required.

Crescent snips are not hand ground. Automatic grinding machines built in the Crescent factory insure a uniformity in the product that cannot be secured by hand grinding regardless of the personal skill of the grinder. The hardening is also done in automatic furnaces which removes the human element and guarantees a uniformly hard and well tempered tool.

Bolts and nuts are turned from a solid bar of steel and case hardened, giving strength and long life.



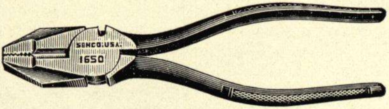
CRESCENT KIT

No. TK31 containing one A18, 8″ wrench, one L26, 6″ thin nose plier and one K24, 4″ all steel screwdriver. Canvas case.

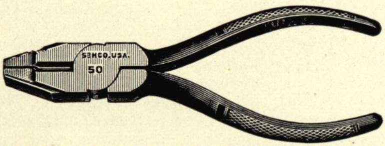
A handy kit for motorists, farmers, housekeepers, children with bicycles or mechanical toys and many other tool users.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES SHOW SMITH & HE

TESTED BLADES CUTTING PLIERS FULLY GUARANTEED

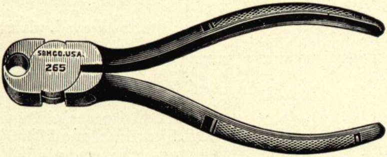


1650 EXTRA HEAVY PLIERS. Equipped with both side and Button's cutters. Full polished finish. 6, 7, 8, and 9″ sizes.



50 STANDARD SIDE CUTTING PLIERS. Keen blades, spring tempered handles. Made in 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8″ sizes. Guaranteed. 6, 7, and 8″ can be supplied with rubber insulated handles. Polished finish.

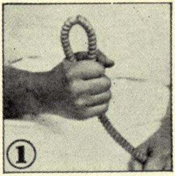
Never use a twisting motion with a side-cutting plier. If the material is heavy enough that it can not be cut with one pressure, cut it by using a rotating motion with the plier at right angles to the object being cut. A sidewise twisting motion will not cut as easy and throws a strain on the cutting blade that it was not designed to stand.



265 END CUTTING NIPPERS. For light work. 4½″ size. Sharp blades. Polished finish.

If you have a variety of cutting work, two weights of cutting pliers are almost essential. For light stranded wire, silk covered insulated wire and similar work where the cut is not severe but must be done cleanly—the No. 942 type should be used. For extremely heavy work, either the No. 742 or No. 542.

742 HEAVY DUTY DI
signed to do hard cutting a
Keen edges, tested before s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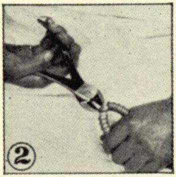
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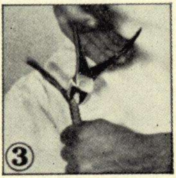
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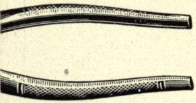
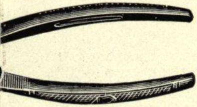


AGONAL CUTTER. De-
nd do it easily and quickly.
hipping. Polished finish.



42 HEAVY DIAGONAL
TTING PLIER. Powerful
rage and keen edged blades
e this a very efficient tool.
le in 7″ size only. Polished.

TO CUT BX

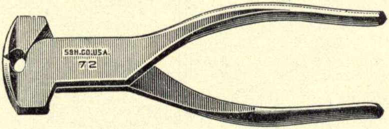
ARMORED CABLE

*With the 542 Diag-
onal Cutting Plier*

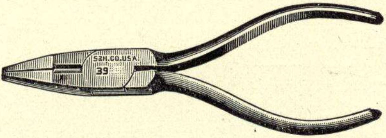
irst, bend the cable to sep-
e the armor at one of the
als. Then reverse the bend,
h opens the armor at both
s of one spiral.

ut through this piece. If
end of cable, slip off over
. If at a distance from the
cut through the wires and
repeat at proper distance
end.

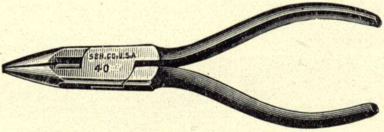
se plier as shown to crimp
part of cable back into
e. Cable is now ready to be
nped into box after strip-
ends of wires.



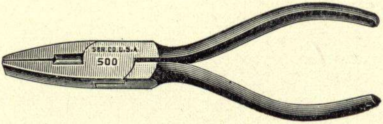
72 END CUTTING NIPPER. Equipped with two hammer heads. Made in 5, 6 and 7″ sizes. Polished.



39 REAMER NOSE PLIERS. For radio. Cuts and strips wire and reams holes. 5″ size. Polished finish.



40 SNIPE NOSE RADIO PLIERS. 5″ size. Cuts and strips wire, forms loops of any size. Polished.

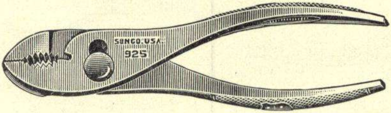


500 FLAT NOSE PLIERS. With honed cutters, tested on silk thread. 5″ size. Hole in handle for chain. Polished finish.

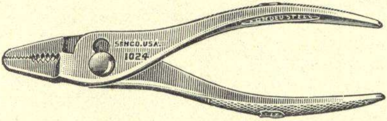
PLIERS of CRESTOLOY STEEL are shown on page eight of this booklet.

SLIP JOINT PLIERS

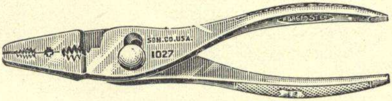
FOR MANY PURPOSES



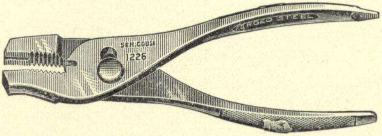
925 SLIP JOINT PLIER. For general use. This tool is copper plated, then nickeled, making it rust proof. Hand buffed. 6½, 8 and 10″ sizes. Guaranteed.



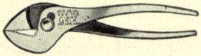
1024 THIN NOSE PLIER. Slip joint style. Copper-Nickel Plate. Made in two sizes, 5½ and 6½ inch.



1027 LONG THIN NOSE PLIER. Slip joint style. Copper-Nickel plate. 7″ long, with 2½″ nose.

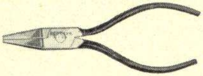


1226 UNIVERSAL PLIER. Slip joint style, 7″ long. Jaws designed to fit irregularly shaped objects. Nickel plate.

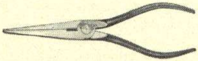


444 GIANT GRIP PLIER. A sturdy, all purpose tool. Specially designed teeth give a firm grip at all angles. 7½″ size. Nickel plated finish.

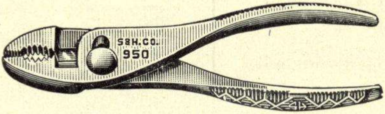
SPECIAL PURPOSE PLIERS



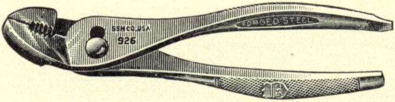
20 FLAT NOSE PLIER with milled jaws for holding objects, 4, 5 and 6″ sizes. Full polished finish.



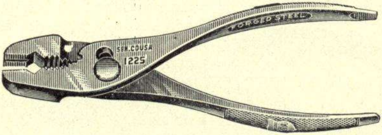
650 LONG FLAT NOSE PLIERS. To reach into deep places. With cutter. 6″ size. (Actual length, 6¾ inches.) Full polished finish.



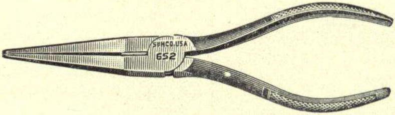
950 ELECTRICIANS' PLIERS. Slip joint style, with side cutter. Nickel plated. 5½″ and 7″ sizes.



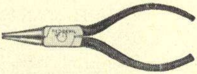
926 BENT NOSE PLIER. Slip joint style. 6½, 8 and 10″ sizes. Nickel plated finish.



1225 SLIP JOINT PLIER. A heavy duty assembling tool. 7″ size. Nickel plated.



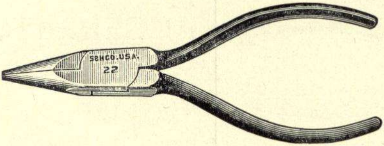
652 LONG SQUARE REAMER NOSE PLIERS. 6″ size. Will cut and strip wire and ream holes in soft metal or wood. Full polished finish.



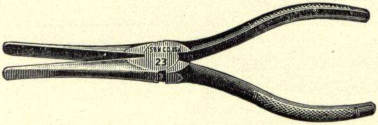
21 ROUND NOSE PLIERS. For light work. 4, 5 and 6″ sizes. Full polished finish.

PLIERS

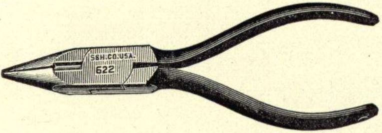
The purpose of this booklet is merely to show the different tools made by the Crescent Tool Company. Space does not permit a complete description of the many pliers in the line, nor can we tell all of the uses of these various pliers. Generally, a glance at the cut will give you an idea of what the plier is designed for, but most of them have many other uses that experience in their use has brought out. If any information is required about any plier or other tool listed in this booklet, write to us and we'll be glad to explain anything you may wish to know about Crescent and Smith and Hemenway Tools.



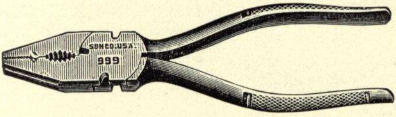
22 SHORT CHAIN NOSE PLIER. For jewelers, opticians, radio workers, etc. Made in 4, 5, and 6″ sizes. Full polished finish.



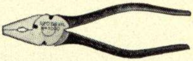
23 DUCK BILL PLIERS. For weavers, jewelers, telephone and telegraph workers, etc. 6″ size. Full polished finish.



622 CHAIN NOSE PLIERS. With sharp cutters, tested on silk thread. 5″ size. Full polished finish.



999 GENERAL PURPOSE PLIERS. Three Button's cutters, pipe grip, etc. 6½ and 8½″ sizes. Full polished finish.



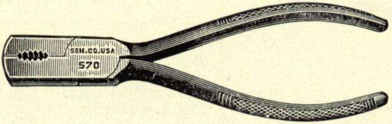
COMBINATION PLIERS NUMBER 1000

A reliable, sturdy, general purpose plier. Flat nose style, with three button's cutters, pipe grip and teeth in extreme tip of nose. Polished finish. Made in 5, 6, 8 and 10 inch sizes.

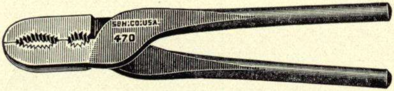
PACKING: All Crescent and Smith and Hemenway pliers, as well as most of the other tools are packed in individual boxes. This is not only a convenience for the dealer, but it protects the tools while the wholesaler and dealer have them in stock and they reach the purchaser bright and clean, just as they left the factory.

Polished tools are given a coat of rust preventing oil, so that no matter what part of the globe they may be shipped to, they are protected against rust and the purchaser is assured of receiving his Crescent Tools in good condition.

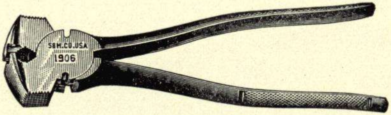
Plated tools do not need the protection of oil, but the box keeps them clean and prevents the plating from tarnishing.



570 BURNER PLIERS. With burner grips both crosswise and lengthwise. 6″ size. Full polished finish.

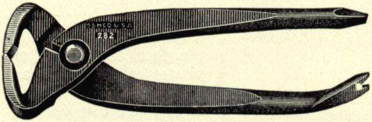


470 GAS PLIER. A handy tool for stove installation, etc. Made in 7, 8 and 10″ sizes. Full polished finish.



1906 STAPLE PULLER. Two hammer heads, wire cutters, pincers, wire stretcher, pipe grip, etc. 10″ size. Full polished finish.

1907 DITTO. Practically the same tool as 1906 except that it is made in black finish.



282 CARPENTERS' CUTTING PINCERS. Crab claw, pincer claw, tack puller, etc. 6, 8 and 10 inch sizes. Black finish.

AUGER BITS

(*see next page*)

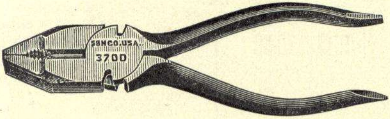
Auger bits should be treated with the greatest of care, both while in use and when at rest.

A bit that is allowed to become either dull or rusty will not give satisfactory service.

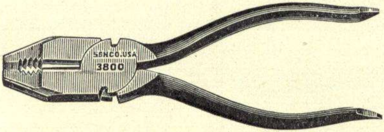
If it becomes necessary to sharpen a bit, use a regular auger bit file and be sure to file it so that the cutting edge is higher than the metal back of it. This is known as clearance, and if the bit is filed so that the edge is lower than the back, it will not cut satisfactorily regardless of the sharpness of the edge.

When you lay your bits away, be sure that each one has been oiled and wipe each bit carefully so that a slight film of oil stays on the polished surface.

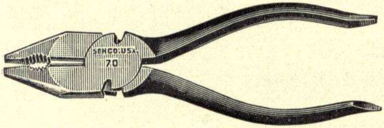
This will keep the bit in perfect shape, ready for use when you want it.



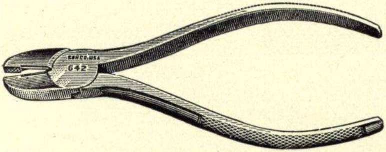
3700 CUTTING PLIER for general use. Side and shear cutters. Made in 5½, 6, 7 and 8″ sizes. Black finish.



3800 CUTTING PLIER. Same as 3700, but made in full polished finish. 5½, 6, 7 and 8″ sizes.

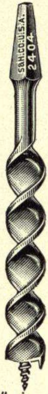


70 CUTTING PLIER with rounded nose for close work. Side and shear cutters. 6, 7 and 8″ sizes. Polished finish.



642 DIAGONAL CUTTING PLIER with nose for holding objects. Made in 6″ size. Sharp cutting edges. Polished finish.

AUGER BITS



2403 AUGER BITS for electricians. Single score, double twist. Rapid boring style. 5½ inch worm, 4½ inch stem, 10½ inches over all. 10, 11, 12, 13/16″ sizes.

2404 AUGER BITS. Same, but shorter for use in close places. 3½ inch worm, 2½ inch stem, 6 inches over all.

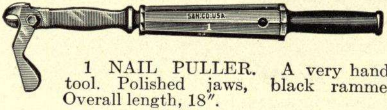
2400 AUGER BITS. Single score, single lip. Made in 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20/16″ sizes. Regular lengths.

Auger Bits in Canvas Rolls

Heavy canvas roll, with strap and buckle. Contains a set of 13 No. 2400 bits, one of each size from 4/16 inches to 16/16 inches. The ideal container for plumber, electrician, carpenter or other mechanic who has to carry his tools from place to place.

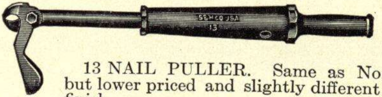
Can also be purchased in wooden cabinets.

NAIL PULLERS

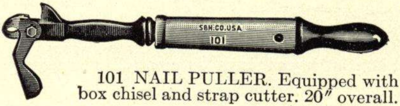


1 NAIL PULLER. A very handy tool. Polished jaws, black rammer. Overall length, 18″.

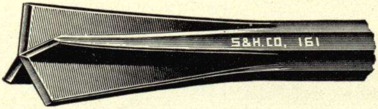
1½—Same as number 1, but made smaller, for lighter work.



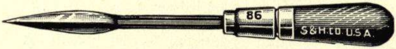
13 NAIL PULLER. Same as No. 1 but lower priced and slightly different in finish.



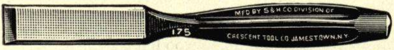
101 NAIL PULLER. Equipped with box chisel and strap cutter. 20″ overall.



161 STAR DRILLS. Made in all sizes. For use on concrete, rock or brick. Fast cutting.



86 BEARING SCRAPERS. 3 in set, 3, 3¼ and 3½″ blades. "V" shape, non chattering. Easy to sharpen.


MFD BY S&H CO DIVISION OF
175
CRESCENT TOOL CO JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

175 WOOD CHISELS. All steel. Made in ¾, 1 and 1¼″ blade widths. Nine inches long.

PARTS FOR NAIL PULLERS

Parts can be supplied for all Smith and Hemenway Nail Pullers. To insure getting the correct part, be sure to order it by the proper name as explained below.

The handle which moves up and down is called the "Rammer."

The part upon which it slides, terminating in a sharp jaw is called the "Long Jaw."

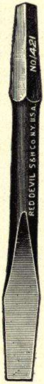
The moveable jaw which is bolted on at right angles is called the "Short Jaw."

The rivet which is placed through the long jaw inside of the rammer is furnished with all orders for long jaws.

The "Bolt" is also a separate part and should be ordered as such.

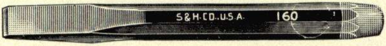
In ordering, give the number of the nail puller and the names of the parts needed.

SCREW-DRIVER BITS

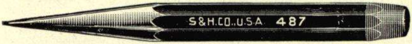

NO. 421
RED DEVIL S&H CO. N.Y. U.S.A.

No. 421 made in three sizes, 4, 4½ and 5 inch, having a point width of ¼, $\frac{5}{16}$ and ⅜ inches respectively. Will fit any standard size bit brace.

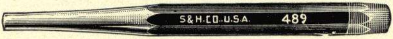
PUNCHES AND CHISELS



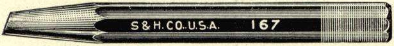
160 COLD CHISELS. All sizes from ¼″ blades to 1″ blades. Every one tested. Also 12″ cold chisels No. 260 in ½″ to 1″ sizes.



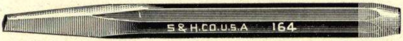
487 PRICK PUNCH. 4 or 4½″. Hardened and tempered.



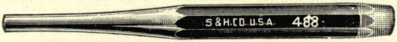
489 SOLID PUNCH. Made in 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 14/32″ point sizes. 6 to 7″ long.



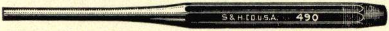
167 ROUND NOSE CHISEL. Cutting edges ¼, 5/16, ⅜, ½ and ⅝″.



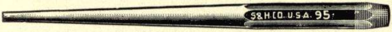
164 DIAMOND POINT CHISEL. Cutting edge. ¼, 5/16, ⅜ or ½″.



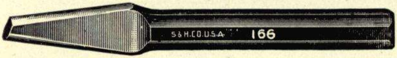
488 PIN PUNCH. Points 4, 5, 6, 8 or 10/32″. Hardened and tempered. 6 to 8″ in length.



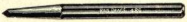
490 PIN PUNCH. ½″ stock, 9″ long. Points 4/32 to 12/32″.



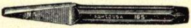
95 REPAIR OR LINING UP PUNCH. 6, 8 or 12/32″ points. 9 to 12″ lengths.



166 HALF ROUND NOSE CHISEL. ¼, 5/16, ⅜, ½ or ⅝″ cutting edge.



486 CENTER PUNCH. 3½, 4, 5 and 6″ lengths.



165 CAPE CHISEL. ¼, 5/16, ⅜, ½, ⅝ or ¾″ cutting edge.

USES OF PUNCHES

More punches are broken by being driven improperly than from any other cause. It is of primary importance that a punch of the proper size be used. If the point of the punch is too small it will merely drive down into the center of the pin or rivet and produce an almost perfect tubular rivet head, besides swedging the pin or rivet in the hole making it harder than ever to remove.

If the punch is too large it will catch some of the outside material and that will take the force of the blow instead of the pin.

Place the punch squarely on the pin or rivet to be driven and then strike a sharp blow directly on the head of the punch and in line with the rivet. If the pin or rivet has started and the punch is following through the hole, it is important that light, sharp blows, directly in line, be used rather than heavy blows.

Unless it is struck squarely on the head, it has a tendency to glance, driving the punch sidewise, causing it to either bend or break.

Punches of the 488 or 490 type are generally used for this type of work.

The 95 style punch is used more to insert in two holes to line them up before placing a rivet. This tool has a taper starting directly at the point, so that if the point size is correct, the shank immediately gets larger as it is driven into the hole and wedges, bringing the two holes into exact alignment.

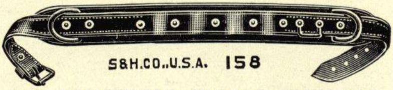
FOR THE ELECTRICIAN

The Crescent — Smith and Hemenway line contains a number of tools peculiarly adapted to the needs of the electrician and lineman.

The ten inch Crescent or Crestoloy wrench should be in every lineman's tool belt. The 1950—8″, 942—6″, one of the K300 Screwdrivers, the 1047 Hack Saw Frame, the S412 snip, a slip joint plier as well as the regular linemen's tools such as comealongs clamps, connectors, etc. are all an essential part of the lineman's outfit.

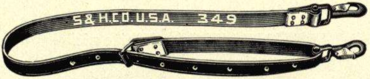
The switchboard or telephone man has particular need for the 1950—8″, 942 diagonal plier, the 654 long nose

ELECTRICIANS' TOOLS



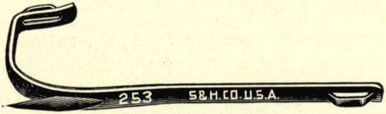
LINEMEN'S TOOL BELTS

Made of best quality harness leather. The part which touches the wearer's back is 3½ inches wide, giving comfort. The part holding the buckle, tool loops and ending in a tongue is strongly lock stitched to the back, and tool loops and hardware are all held by sturdy copper rivets. The "D" rings are heavy forged steel, held in place with leather reinforcing and copper rivets. In addition to the four tool loops, there is a plier holder of heavy steel wire. 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch.



LINEMEN'S SAFETY STRAPS

Made of best quality harness leather. Heavy roller snap at each end. Strap is held to roller with leather reinforcing inside and sheet copper outside, secured by means of heavy copper rivets. Forged steel buckle and eleven equally spaced holes in strap make adjustment of length easily and quickly changed. Two sizes—1¾″ x 7′ and 2″ x 7′.

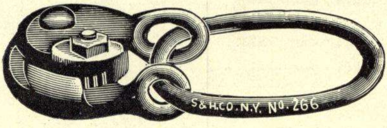

253 S&H.CO.U.S.A.

EASTERN PATTERN POLE CLIMBERS

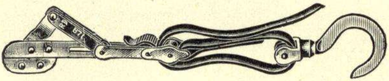
With solid loops. Straight, medium point spur welded to leg iron. Leg iron upset to give strength at point of weld. Inside leg irons come in lengths of 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½ and 18 inches. Spurs 2⅞ inches outside and 1⅞ inches inside. Spur is of drop forged alloy steel.

FINISH: Black Japan.

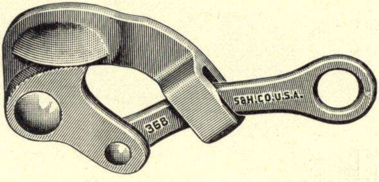
ELECTRICIANS' TOOLS



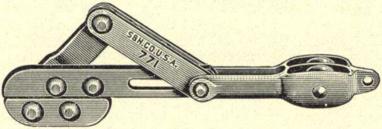
266 COME ALONG. For bare and barbed wire. Will not slip. For No. 0 wire and smaller.



871 LINEMAN'S TOOL. White nickel finish. Black leather strap with trigger clamp. Made in sizes for all sizes of wire.



566 HAVEN'S CLAMP. Simple, yet very efficient. Two sizes will fit all wire.



674 BUFFALO GRIP. For insulated wire. With double pulley. Two sizes.

side cutting plier. 777 needle nose and the 888 curved nose pliers.

The K500 electrician's screwdriver and the regular K300 general type screwdriver are very valuable; the tinner's snip and the hack saw frame are always useful in any of the electrical trades.

The meter repair man usually requires about the same layout as a switchboard man and in addition, needs some of the smaller tools such as the 40 plier.

LEATHER GOODS

The safety factor is the big item in safety straps and tool belts, as the user's life may depend on the care given the leather.

Any leather deteriorates with age, but its life can be lengthened by correct treatment. It should never be stored near or allowed to lie on a hot steam pipe or radiator. This dries out the natural oil in the leather, making it brittle. If a strap or belt gets wet, dry it carefully. Keep it dressed with a good leather or harness oil so that it will stay soft and pliable.

Sometimes a safety strap becomes cut by a knife slipping or a similar accident. The cut may not be deep, but it will weaken the leather.

CONNECTORS

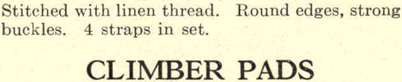
417 CONNECTOR. For making connections in 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 iron wire, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 copper wire and 8, 10, 12, 14 McIntyre sleeves. Polished head.

Note: The Crescent-Smith and Hemenway line includes connectors for all sizes of wire. Ten different styles in all.

Care must be exercised to use a connector having the correct opening either in the case of of twisting wire or sleeves. If the openings do not fit the wire used, the result will not be satisfactory.

LAG SCREW WRENCHES

Made in one solid steel forging. Will fit hexagonal and square nuts from 5/16 inch to 5/8 inch and lag screws from 1/4 inch to 3/4 inch by sixteenths.
FINISH: White nickel only.

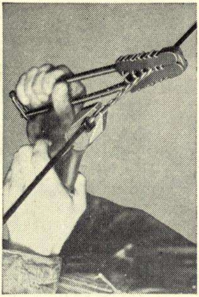


CLIMBER STRAPS

Made of fine quality tanned harness leather. Stitched with linen thread. Round edges, strong buckles. 4 straps in set.

CLIMBER PADS

Made of black harness leather, lined with felt. Size, 4 x 5″. Can also be had without felt lining.

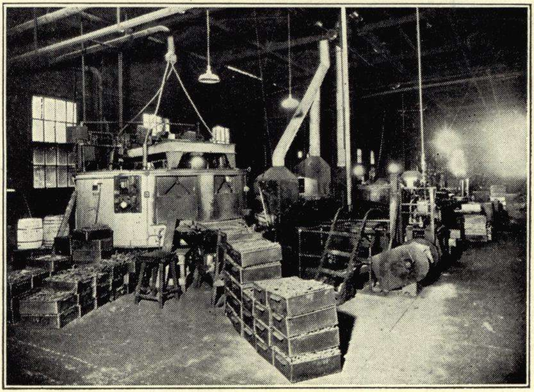


ELECTRICIAN'S WIRE TOOLS

Each of the different types of wire tools has its own use. The 266 Come-along is largely used on fencing and rough work. The wire can be gripped in the tool and either tightened by hand or with block and tackle. This tool should never be used on either soft or insulated wire as it will chew it up at the place it rips the wire.

The same thing applies to Haven's Clamps.

The Buffalo grip, or the so called linemen's tools are used on soft and insulated wire. They have gripping surfaces which extend over a considerable portion of the wire and do not bruise or chew it.



HARDENING DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL PROCESSES

Experience, always a good teacher, has shown Crescent engineers many things relative to steel and how to handle it. Over half a dozen distinctly individual hardening processes are in use in the hardening shops shown in the picture on this page. Each process accomplishes a different result on a different class of tools. The tool and die makers in the tool making department are continually developing special tools and jigs which serve to improve and simplify various operations.

The Crescent Tool Company's forging equipment consists of drop hammers of several sizes, each one having its own oil burning furnace which heats the steel to the proper degree for forging.

The slot in which the jaw slides in Crescent and Crestoloy wrenches requires several different operations. Naturally it must be straight and true, as well as smooth. First a hole is drilled through the wrench. Then the slot is sawed on special "sector cutting" machines, a development of Crescent engineers and patented by the company.

To anyone who has read this far, it should be evident that the Crescent Tool Company spares no pains in trying to make tools that will do the work for which they are designed to the complete satisfaction of their users.

THE CRESCENT GUARANTEE

Crescent and Smith & Hemenway Tools are guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, the customer to be the judge. We authorize all dealers to replace or refund the money on any Crescent or Smith & Hemenway Tool that does not give complete satisfaction.

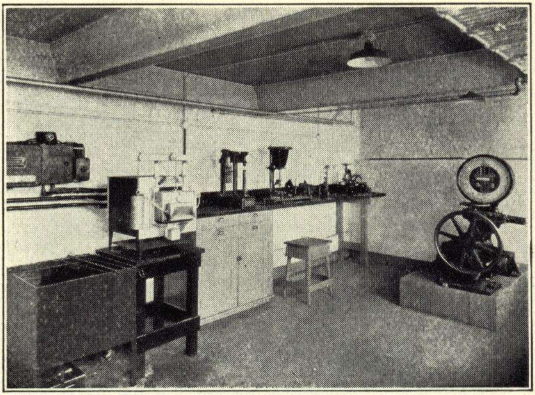
Good Tools Deserve Good Treatment

The tools in the Crescent and Smith and Hemenway lines are made of special steel, best adapted to the purpose for which the tools were designed. All machine work is carefully and accurately done. The final hardening and tempering processes are the result of years of study and the tools so treated have untold strength and long life in them.

To get the best out of a tool, treat it well. Keep its moving parts oiled. Keep its surface free from rust and dirt. Use it for its intended purpose and don't expect small sizes to do the work of larger tools. Keep the edges of cutting tools sharp so that the strain on other parts of the tool is normal.

Good hammers may be purchased cheaply. Don't spoil a more expensive tool by hammering with it. A small pry bar is much less expensive than a good screwdriver or chisel and will do much more satisfactory prying.

Always remember that rust ruins more tools than wear. Rust never attacks a clean, dry tool, or one that is well oiled.



PHYSICAL LABORATORY

TESTED TOOLS

The physical laboratory pictured here contains several testing machines, together with a miniature electric furnace, with a complete set of controls, and a photographic microscope. This equipment is used for testing the tools being made and serves as a final check up of the methods in use.

With the testing apparatus, many times the strength ever brought to bear upon a tool in use can be applied. A direct reading on the large dial gives the breaking point of any tool being tested. Tools which break without a considerable margin of safety are examined under the microscope and the cause of their breaking is determined and the processes corrected to overcome the defect.

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Leading Hardware and Accessory Stores throughout the world have CRESCENT and SMITH AND HEMENWAY tools in stock.

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